

HOME AND ABROAD.

LAKE DISASTERS AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Cholera in Buenos Ayres—Timber-Land Frauds in California—Frozen on the Plains.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Alleged Attempt to Steal the Humboldt Redwoods.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.—An extensive conspiracy, culminating in monstrous fraud, is the manner in which Secretary Lamar characterized in his letter to the Attorney General to-day, an alleged attempt to steal all the magnificent redwood forest lying within the confines of Humboldt county. For nearly a year past, special agents of the General Land Office have been engaged upon an investigation of the methods by which Russ and others have secured patents to 150 entries of timber land, probably the best in the United States, and final receipts upon nearly 300 more, and the report of Agent R. F. Bergen discloses a system of frauds that no perfect in detail and extent in its ramifications as to gain the admiration of Land officials familiar with every phase of the timber land laws. A syndicate of Scotch capitalists, several of whom are now in California, James D. Walker, a contract with the firm of Russ & Co., composed of Joseph Russ, Daniel Evans and Charles King, and by such means as they should see fit—a contract for

ALL THE VALUABLE REDWOOD TIMBER IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

And that contract Russ & Co. have since been industriously carrying out. They in turn employed in the "redwood" business as the Secretary calls it, Charles E. Beach, Harry A. Marks and M. P. Roberts. A brother of the Register of the Humboldt Land Office, and a description of the land, was paid to make timber applications, and he was paid \$50 for entry, his duty being to take charge of the entries. A contract was made with John Connor, a boarding-house keeper, to furnish sailors to make entries, each sailor being paid \$25 for entering 100 acres, under the direction of McLaughlin, and the more decided than to Russ & Co., or some of its members. A notary named David Custer swore that he was employed by the Russ Company to draw up deeds, and under the pretense of the property being furnished him in bulk by Marks, and he further says that he drew up between 400 and 450 of these deeds.

HOW THE SAILORS MADE SOMETHING. All that was required of the sailors was to make entry and sign a deed, after which they were shipped off. Marks paid all the fees, and was seen paying for some twenty-five entries at the land office. The records of the Land Office, the records of Humboldt county show that, within a very short time, some 300 deeds of timber land to Russ & Co. were secured. The company seems that up to this time the company has secured nearly 2,000 acres of this redwood forest land, and is continuing its operations. The records of Humboldt county show that criminal suits instituted against all the parties implicated in the conspiracy.

Woman Suffragists Elated.

NEW YORK, November 19th.—The Woman's Suffrage Association has been highly elated over woman's victory in obtaining a representation on the Board of Education, which has the disbursement of \$1,000,000 per annum. The most remarkable thing about it, said one of the officers, "is that every lady in the city speaks highly in commendation of it, whereas fifty or twenty years ago the proposition would have been scorned by every one of them. This marks genuine progress, and it will be a fresh encouragement for the Society to persevere until woman has not only the ballot, but every other civil and political privilege or right that is now exclusively conferred upon men, outside of suffrage."

The Associated Address to Mayor Grace.

The Associated Address to Mayor Grace is in the course of preparation, signed by many well-known ladies, thanking him for his action in the matter. This will be followed by a similar address to every other city to recognize the right of their sex to have a voice in the management of public affairs.

Shocking Injuries to Six Men.

CHICAGO, November 19th.—A "Times" Troy (N. Y.) special says: A terrific tornado swept down the valley of the Mohawk river yesterday, and was followed by a series of whirlwinds of the John L. Thompson Company, across the river from here. There were eight men at work in the building, six of whom were killed. The first three were killed by a large tank of vitriol, and its contents were spilled over them. Their clothes were burned off and their bodies horribly mangled. The dead and put out their eyes, and in their efforts to get to a place of safety they walked among the ruins and were further injured by falling timber. The other three men were killed by the vitriol, but not so severely, but their injuries from falling timbers were fatal.

A Disastrous Collision.

NEW YORK, November 19th.—A collision occurred this morning between the steamers Britannic and Beaconsfield. The former struck the latter on the port side about midships, making a hole from three to four feet long and several feet deep. The tug took the Beaconsfield in tow, and when near the Erie Elevator, at Jersey City, where it is supposed she was bound, she sank in a few minutes. She was carrying on board 7,000 bushels of grain. The damage to the Britannic was apparently above the water-line, and was quite extensive.

Patti, "The Peerless."

NEW YORK, November 19th.—The Patti operatic concert at the Metropolitan Opera house last night was a triumph for the extremely brilliant and ultra-fashionable audience it was an unalloyed delight. For Miss Patti, it was a triumph. For Mr. Abbey it was a brilliant testimony of his managerial sagacity. The Academy has probably never, since it was built, held such a large and enthusiastic audience as that which was seated in the Metropolitan last night. The French tenor, who has a fine voice of remarkable range and of medium power. The programme included parts of two of "Semiramide," "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro." The French tenor, who has a fine voice of remarkable range and of medium power. The programme included parts of two of "Semiramide," "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro."

To Compete with the Canadian Line.

ST. PAUL, November 19th.—The report is current here that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Oregon Navigation Company's Puget Sound steamers, with a view of affording greater competition against the Canadian Pacific for the coast trade. The inroads made by the Canadian Pacific Company on this business is said to be great.

A Victim of the Blizzard.

DENVER, November 19th.—A news special from Sterling says: Eugene Burleson, a homesteader from Michigan, was lost in a storm last Monday while hunting cattle fifteen miles east of here. His frozen body was discovered yesterday and brought to town this afternoon.

The Knights in Business.

CHICAGO, November 19th.—A license has been issued for a corporation to be known as the Chicago Co-operative Packing Company. The incorporators are the Knights of Labor. It is claimed that \$35,000 is already subscribed, with only a total of \$50,000 needed. The question is being considered of buying cattle from the farmers direct. The company is expected to employ 12,000 men.

A Note for California.

LONDON, November 19th.—Story's statue of America for the monument to the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which he is making for California, has been successfully cast in bronze at Rome. The operation lasted three hours.

A Terror Done Up.

GALVESTON, November 19th.—A special to the News from Edinburg, Tex., says: The noted desperado, Abelardo Tejefino, who has been in the hands of the authorities since he was captured and shot by Mexican soldiers.

A Knight's Complaint.

NEW YORK, November 20th.—A M.—"Sam" Leflingwell, of Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a circular to the Knights of Labor, explaining his expulsion from the Order at Richmond. It repeats the story of an attempt on Powderly's life, and says it was the original intention of the conspirators to catch Grand Secretary R. D. Layton on one of his trips to New York and throw him into the North river. This attempt, Leflingwell says, has completely terrorized Grand Master Powderly, who has ever since been in control of District No. 49. Leflingwell says that at the Richmond Convention Litchman was given the Chairmanship of both committees on law and revision of the constitution. He asserts that Litchman thus enabled to secure his election as General Secretary on a salary of \$2,000. For denouncing this scheme Leflingwell says he was selected as the victim.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, November 19th.—In the Senate last night the Opposition declared that the military meeting in September. Senor Sagasta replied that any one who should have predicted that a year would elapse after the death of King Alfonso without any disturbance more serious than an uprising of 200 unorganized men, which was entirely suppressed within two hours, would have been ridiculed. Continuing the Prime Minister said the suppression of revolt was due more to the improved customs of the country and the virtues and talents of the Queen than to the efforts of the Government, which, however, had done its best to preserve order.

General Salanueva attacked General Sagasta personally, and amid general murmurs, declared that the only way to bring about a fall of the Government was by resorting to a military uprising. General Sagasta, Minister of War, condemned the efforts to make the army a political engine. He said the policy of the Government was to make of the men composing the army loyal citizens, and not to use them to serve their country and follow its flag. The general opinion is that the Government carried off the honors of the debate, and that the opposition made nothing by its attack.

Rumored Ocean Disaster.

LONDON, November 19th.—Advices have been received here to the effect that a ship crowded with passengers, returning from the Queensland plantations, was wrecked in the Pacific ocean, and that 140 lives were lost.

A Palace Burned.

LONDON, November 19th.—P. M.—Hampton Court Palace, in Middlesex, on the Thames, twelve miles from the city, was set on fire to-day by the bursting of an oil lamp. The fire started in apartments abutting on the tennis court, and all these apartments have been destroyed. The flames have since spread to adjoining buildings, and are now raging furiously. A few yards of the chapel and royal state apartments, which are threatened with destruction.

From Liverpool Direct.

LONDON, November 19th.—The White Star and Cunard companies' proposals have been declined. Accordingly, after the 30th inst. the steamer "Celtic" will sail from Liverpool for New York direct.

Schools Destroyed.

BRUSSELS, November 19th.—The Royal College and Intermediary Training Schools at Huy have been destroyed by fire.

Buenos Ayres, November 19th.

CHOLERA has broken out in the hospital for the insane in this city, and of eighteen persons attacked with the disease two have died. There were nine new cases and a few deaths at Rosario during the past 24 hours.

Without a President.

MONTVIDEO, November 19th.—President Santos has resigned. It is thought probably that the late President will be chosen to succeed him.

Fighting in Burma.

LONDON, November 19th.—There has been severe fighting at Micooge, in which sixty Burmese were killed.

The Carr Family Troubles.

LONDON, November 19th.—The leading Polish newspaper, the *Czar*, announces that serious difficulties have broken out in the Russian imperial family, and the *Czar* has threatened his brother Vladimir with exile.

Bulgaria's Muddle.

NEW YORK, November 20th.—A M.—A London special says: With regard to the choice of a new Prince for Bulgaria, the official organ, *La Tribune*, contains the following remarkable comments: "It is generally acknowledged that the Berlin treaty is incomplete, in that it does not provide for the abdication of the Government, finds itself in a blind alley, and the Powers are unable to solve the pending difficulties. It is consequently necessary that the signers of the Berlin treaty should come to an understanding as to what must be done, or that they should leave the Porte the initiative of action in Bulgaria."

DEATH ON THE LAKE.

Vessels Wrecked and Lives Lost—A Survivor's Story.

FRANKFORT (Mich.), November 19th.—The barges Menekauke and Marinette, a tow of the steamship Moineauque, laden with lumber at Oscoda for Chicago, broke loose yesterday morning twenty miles off Marquette Island. They were water-logged and went ashore four miles south of this place. The two crews, numbering fifteen men in all, were lost.

THE SQUEAL.

DETROIT, November 19th.—A special to the "Pittsburgh Courier" says: A terrible lake disaster occurred last night, and there is left not a soul to tell the story. During the height of the storm yesterday afternoon, at intervals of a few minutes, a three-masted schooner could be seen about six miles southwest of Frankfort. Her poles were almost bare, and the deck seemed clear of cargo. An attempt was made to anchor her, and she held for a time, but soon broke loose and drifted helplessly before the gale. The wind gradually increased in violence, and the seas were growing every moment larger, when darkness settled over the lake. Help was asked from the life-saving station at Frankfort, at intervals of a few minutes, a three-masted schooner could be seen about six miles southwest of Frankfort. Her poles were almost bare, and the deck seemed clear of cargo. An attempt was made to anchor her, and she held for a time, but soon broke loose and drifted helplessly before the gale. 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CITY OF ZACATECAS.

ITS ANCIENT SPLENDOR AND RICH MINERAL SUBROUNTINGS.

A Single Lode yields Over \$600,000,000—Pawning Donkeys for Marriage Fees.

[Special Correspondence Record-Union.]
ZACATECAS, Mexico, November 11, 1886.

This old city of Zacatecas, capital of the State of the same name, is one of the most interesting in Mexico. Being remote from either border—situated almost exactly in the center of the republic, and until lately to be reached only by tedious stage journeys—it has thus far escaped the influx of foreigners which has made such mongrel societies in some places. Primitive Mexico is no longer to be found in its cosmopolitan capital or frontier towns; but in Zacatecas and a few other interior cities, where ancient manners and customs have been preserved almost intact, the tourist may still see the real Mexico in all its pristine quaintness.

Representations of some of the oldest and richest families on the continent reside in Zacatecas, whose "family tree," springing from some of the proudest houses of Grenada and Castile, was transplanted centuries ago to this portion of the New World, and engrafted with the blood of the Montezumas. Many of these ancient families can trace their lineage back to an ancestry who were in their palmy days of civilization and affluence at a period when our remote progenitors were yet prowling around the woods in sheep's skins. One of the greatest pieces of justice done to this country in the history of the States is

THE POPULAR ERROR.

Of judging the whole nation by the pious Indians and border "Greasers." These lower classes are in the vast majority as to numbers, especially along the frontiers; and being the most striking features, because of the singularity of their dress and customs, tourists and writers are prone to speak particularly of them as "Mexicans," without mentioning the superior class whose most prominent characteristics is reserve toward foreigners. In no country in the world are distinctions of caste more clearly marked, and the typical Mexican lady or gentleman has no superior in the way of culture, refinement and true worth.

Fully fifty years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed upon our shores, the mines of Zacatecas were a center of wealth and civilization. It received the title of "city" from Philip II. of Spain, as early as 1553, and more than half a century before the first European had begun to work its exhaustless mines, which were even then old to the original inhabitants.

This ancient town, nestled in the heart of more hills than Rome sits upon, is surrounded by a perfect labyrinth of long-worked lodes, intersecting the heights in all directions. More than three hundred miles exist in the State—many of which, however, have been abandoned for lack of funds to carry on. The highest known yield of any mine in the district of Zacatecas is \$700 per ton, while the average yield is from \$30 to \$40 per ton. The cost of reduction, by methods now in vogue, is about \$100 per ton, but the most common are primitive, being precisely those employed by the early Spaniards. Doubtless the introduction of our improved machinery would increase the production, but it is nevertheless true that the Mexicans' slower and less expensive ways (chiefly by man and mule power) are wiser under existing circumstances. There are no streams in this section by which powerful machinery could be run; coal there is none.

WOOD SELLS FOR A CENT AND A HALF PER

The marbled and crooked branches of mountain bushes at that! The discovery of a coal mine in this section would be as much of a bonanza to its fortunate possessor as one of the mines of gold.

Within the last decade a number of American speculators have come here and proceeded as Americans usually do (i.e., rushed in) "where there was money to be made" at the ancient processes, and—wiser in their own conceit, though knowing little of the peculiar character of the country and regardless of the consequences to themselves—have set out costly machinery, expecting to get rich and revolutionize things in a hurry. Naturally the majority of these speedily

COME TO GRIEF.

For more wealth can be burned up—with fuel at a cent and a half per pound—than another earth is willing to yield; not to mention the thousands of dollars expended that best the unsophisticated. Mexican laborers expect small wages, and are as tractable as children when properly managed, but owing to the excessive heat and insufficient food, effects of climate and constitutional "tiredness," it requires about a dozen of them to accomplish as much in a given time as one handy Saxon workman, and with the least mismanagement, or being unduly allowed to find themselves a dollar ahead, they give up the ship and ally off with their families, leaving their employer helplessly in the lurch.

According to existing international laws, machinery of all kinds comes in free of duty, and more than half can be brought from the North by railroad.

ZACATECAS, WITH HER MOUNTAINS OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Is destined to become the great mining center of the continent. Prior to the year 1732 the mines of Zacatecas produced the enormous sum of \$852,232,880, which a tax of nearly 47,000,000 pesos (dollars) had been paid into the treasury of Spain. During the previous century the mines of this State alone yielded a little more than \$2,000,000 a year—about one-fifth of all the silver coined in Mexico. The famous lode called *El Vete Grande* ("the great vein"), near the city of Zacatecas, is a fair example of the mines of this section. It consists of three parallel veins running close together, which have been worked almost without interruption ever since the conquest. More than thirty shafts have been sunk along these veins, and not one has failed to strike a bonanza. The richest shaft has produced 1,200 feet, yet with this insignificant development the *Vete Grande* has produced over six hundred million dollars worth of precious metal—far more than the celebrated Comstock lode of Nevada, which has been opened to a depth of 3,000 feet. And yet the *Vete Grande* shows no signs of exhaustion, but is to-day ready to form one of the richest deposits in the world.

According to Bushhart, the city of Zacatecas lies at an elevation of 9,012 feet above the Gulf—an altitude which, in the north of the United States, would verge upon the line of perpetual snow—while the broad plain spreading out below the hilly town, has itself an elevation of more than 7,000 feet. In this mesa central plain, within a few miles of Zacatecas city, are nine small lakes containing much carbonate of soda, the salt from which is used in the neighboring silver mills. Humboldt compared the geological formation of this district to some portions of Switzerland—and certainly the Alps are not more rugged than the vegetation. The city has a population of little more than 60,000, and its narrow streets struggle over the hills in the most picturesque manner—many of the houses straight up the steep hillside, or descending almost as perpendicularly; sometimes by a series of steps cut into the solid rock, from top to bottom, and sometimes by countless generations, and overshadowed by adobe walls centuries old. The most distinguished land-mark of the vicinage is the

Guadalupe, corresponding somewhat to our Christmas, many pious people climb the mountain, painfully and laboriously, on their knees, marking the rocky pathway with their blood. The number of these penitential pilgrims has grown smaller year by year, however, and now none but the poor and Indians attempt this to win heaven's favor.

About half way up this Catholic Mecca stands the ruined convent, San Merced, at the foot of the mountain—on the other side, beyond the town—the oldest church of the section (built in 1552) is slowly crumbling, though yet in constant use. They tell us that in "the good old days," when the Church of Rome reigned triumphant here, the marriage fee was so exorbitant that none but the wealthy could ever hope to indulge in the luxury of that little ceremony. To the poorest it was altogether impossible, and even a hard-working mechanic could scarcely save the required sum out of his slender earnings in fifty years of closest economy. As a natural consequence the lower classes herded together without pretense of "leave of license." But, to their credit be it said, that, as a rule, the Mexican poor, like most Indians, are instinctively virtuous. They live together, the one man and the one woman, till death divides them, rearing their children as conscientiously—according to their lights—as many of their betters who are bound by ties of church and State.

Many years ago

THE MONKS OF LA BUFA.

Married people for a more moderate bonus than would the priests in the city, and therefore they went about that, for economy sake, multitudes went to the mountain-top to have that ceremony performed. But the fee even there was a crown, a sun often unsatisfactory, and hence the holy fathers consented to receive any articles of value as security for future payment. Frequently the poor people had nothing in the world except their few donkeys upon which they rode, so many loving couples left their little beasts on deposit and trudged home pappy, hand in hand on foot. By and by the sacrilegious became a novel sort of pawnbroker's shop—whose sign was a cross instead of three golden balls—stocked with so many and diverse commodities that the monks were in sore dilemma what to do with the continually increasing store. The donkeys, especially—being somewhat bulky on deposit and expensive to maintain—became a grievous burden, resting about over the bare hills, and making the welkin ring with their musical braying. At length the thrifty friars concluded to put them to service in carrying the water down to the city from the spring high up on the Bufo beside the little church. As it was the only good water in the vicinage, and as the people were assured that it gushed forth miraculously from the solid rock when the Virgin of La Bufo put her sacred foot upon that spot—it really sold for two sous a donkey-load, and the monks being seldom reclaimed and constantly multiplying, their usefulness as water carriers was continued for a century or more, during which time the industry yielded the church more than a million francs!

EXHIBITANT CLERICAL FEES.

The days are not long past when one of the greatest evils in Mexico was the exorbitant fees demanded by the Church for every service which they could induce the people to believe was essential to spiritual welfare. The "Amended Constitution" of the liberal party—which came into power with Juarez—has greatly modified these abuses, making marriage a civil contract and suppressing ecclesiastical tribunals. Yet the majority of the poorest classes there are more ignorant—classes stick religiously to all the old ceremonial of the Church, which still charges so much for its services that few can afford them. According to the ideas of these Catholic Indians, confession, absolution, confirmation, infant baptism and funeral rites are not to be dispensed with—though the form of a marriage ceremony may be omitted. As thousands of them are so poor that they cannot count with certainty upon enough to keep a banquet of hunger from their door, many a wretched soul has been compelled to go trembling into eternity without that comfort which is deemed necessary to future peace; and many a mourning mother has consigned her child to eternal torment (as she believed) because unable to be dispensed with—though the form of a marriage ceremony may be omitted. As thousands of them are so poor that they cannot count with certainty upon enough to keep a banquet of hunger from their door, many a wretched soul has been compelled to go trembling into eternity without that comfort which is deemed necessary to future peace; and many a mourning mother has consigned her child to eternal torment (as she believed) because unable to be dispensed with—though the form of a marriage ceremony may be omitted.

We are told that to-day the baptismal bonus is \$7; confirmation, \$10; marriage ceremony, \$17; and a funeral ceremonial, \$20. These figures which add to death a double sting, and

INCREASES THE TERRORS OF MATRIMONY.

It is related that a man died last year in Zacatecas, whose family—having once been in better circumstances, but now "reduced"—could not raise money enough to pay for burial service without calling upon public charity, which would necessitate internment in Foster's field, and this they would not consent to. He can be buried in the consecrated ground of the Campo Santos without priestly services, and in doubtful cases the priests refuse to perform the ceremony. In the end, all the cash is in hand. In vain the relatives of the cadaver aforesaid offered to pawn their household goods or any of their belongings to secure the future payment—the obdurate man of God would have nothing to do with the funeral under any such arrangement. The distressed widow and her daughters not knowing what to do, shut themselves in the house with their dead, and thus matters stood till the poor corpse began to decay. The government of it, for the health of the living, was obliged to take the matter in hand. Not being himself a Catholic, but unable to persuade the widow to bury her dead man, he finally ordered the dead man to be carried to the priest's own door and left there, after which, it is needless to add, a speedy funeral took place, though minus the usual consideration.

FANNIE B. WARD.

The Manufacture of Hairpins.

For years the English and French controlled the manufacture of hairpins, and it was not until the last century that the goods have been produced in this country to any extent. The machinery used is of a delicate and intricate character, as the price of which has been so sold necessitates the most rapid and cheapest process, which can only be secured by automatic machines. The wire is made expressly for the purpose, and put up in large coils, the end of the wire is placed in a clamp, which carries it to the machine while straightening it, it is then there in another machine, which cuts, bends, and, by a delicate and instantaneous process, sharpens the points. Running at full speed, these machines will turn out 150 hair pins every minute. To economize it is necessary to keep them working night and day. The difficult part of the work is the enameling, which is done by dipping in a preparation and baking in an oven. Here is where the most constant and careful attention is required, as the pins must be perfectly smooth and the enamel have a perfect polish. The slightest particles of dust cause imperfections and roughness, which is objectionable.

A Neighbor

In your own country, wherever you are, can you say you do not happen to know them yourself—cases within his knowledge demonstrating that **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** is an ever-ready and powerful purifier of the blood; one that will eradicate from the system every atom of the salter, mercurial, or contagious disease; cleanse impure blood; strengthen enfeebled vital organs; invigorate and build up the system, as it is the power of no other medicine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Has been nearly forty years proving the test of the world's use, and the best proof that it has successfully met the requirements upon it as a blood purifier. There is a great annual increase in the demand for it. Voluntary testimonials as to its efficacy are constantly offered in great numbers, by persons who have been cured of the most inveterate and stubborn diseases, even hereditary ones, and of many other diseases.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists. Price 25¢ per bottle.

SCAT.

A NEW GAME OF CARDS FULLY EXPLAINED.

A Popular German Game—The Interest and Skill of Whist—Details.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

"Scat" is said to be the most popular game of cards in Germany to-day. It fills a want often felt for a good game of cards at which three persons can play, and has variety enough to make it interesting, and is capable of as much thought and skill as whist. Scat is played with a euchre pack of thirty-two cards—from ace to seven inclusive. It is played by three persons usually. Four may play, in which case the dealer each time deals no cards to himself. The cards are dealt, first, three to each player, then four to each, then two to the center of the table called the scat cards or scat, and finally three to each again. There are various modes of playing out the hand, and the modes in which each hand is to be played is determined by bidding, as explained below. The modes are denominated as follows, and rank in the order given, "scat diamonds" being lowest and "nullo overt" highest: Scat in diamonds counts 1, scat in hearts 2, scat in spades 3, scat in clubs 4. Tourne counts the same as solo. Solo in diamonds, solo in hearts 6, solo in spades 7, nullo overt 8, nullo overt 32, grand 16. [See explanation of grand below.] They are played as follows:

Scat.—This is played by the winner in the bidding, called the "spieler," taking up the two scat cards into his hand without exposing them, and discarding two from his hand into the pot. The player to the left of the dealer has first lead, and the winner of each trick wins the lead. The object of the play is for the spier to make points for his side against the dealer. The play as partners, to prevent him from making 61. The cards count as in sixty-six, viz: Ace counts 11, ten, king 4, queen 3, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one, nullo overt 32, grand 16. [See explanation of grand below.] They are played as follows:

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spades trumps, say he held in his hand one of each four, and he had ten of spades and announced in advance his intention to make 91 points. If he succeeds his count will be 3 (for game) + 6 (for the highest trump) = 9 (for spades) = 91, the value of his play, which is added to his score. But if he makes less than 91, having announced a double, then this 91 is subtracted from his score. The count would have been the same if the four knaves and ace and ten of spades had been held by his adversaries, as he would then have played without the grand, the multiplied 12 all ways 12. The value of a play in nullo overt is always 16 in the former and 32 in the latter, without any multiplying.

RAMSCH.—Should all the players pass, i. e., should the forehand resolve no offer from either middle-hand or after-hand, and not willing to become spier himself in any of the modes, the hand is then played out in a new mode called "ramsch." In this case the grand, the knaves are the only trumps, the other cards retaining their usual value in scat. The object in ramsch is to make as few points as possible. The player making the most points loses 16 from his score, or 15 if one of the players takes no point.

THE SCORE.—For the score is kept in a separate column for each player. If the spier of any hand wins, he enters the value of his play, and above in his column with a plus sign. If he loses enter it with a minus sign. Each number is played separately and no score is changed that of the spier. There is no definite amount to be played for, but the game may cease whenever the deal has been held an equal number of times by each player. When the game is closed the score is reckoned up as follows: Find the algebraic sum of each column; from each sum subtract each of the other sums and add the algebraic remainder. The results will show the state of the score. Thus suppose the respective columns to be:

Scat.—10 50 25
Subtracting as above indicated we have:
+20 —20 31 —44
—31 —60 60 —75
Adding the remainders we have:
42 —74 166 —134

which show the result of the game. Those who have the minus sign lose, and those with the positive signs win. The plus and minus signs balance one another. The players who have minus signs pay the amount of their respective scores into the pot, and those who plus signs receive their amounts from the pot.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Fore-hand always has first lead, fore-hand never bids, but simply accepts or rejects the bid. The spier never bids, and when he has won the play from fore-hand. When only three play, the dealer becomes also after-hand; when four play middle-hand is opposite the dealer. The knaves are always the highest trumps, ranking above the ace, and always in the same order. But in nullo overt and solo, the ace is the highest trump.

Suit must be followed in all the modes. When four play the dealer must not speak to either of the players, nor see the cards of either. The safest plan in the long run for a beginner, unless he holds a very good hand, is to "stand in with the opposition" each time he is asked to play, and never accept, if he be fore-hand, except the first offer made, so as to be one of the two who play as partners against the spier. The spier usually has uphill work, as in cut-throat euchre.

WOMAN NOT A THROWER.

She is Not Built That Way, and No One Wants Her Modified.

A girl will sing, and a girl will dance. And a girl will work crochets. But she can't throw a stone hit a church. Because she ain't built that way.

Had Paris seen Helen attempt to shoo a cow out of the back yard, it is a safe bet that the Trojan war never would have been waged, and Homer would have been obliged to take the Haymarket riot as an epic. Had Antony seen Cleopatra's staid, old dowdy, a dusty avenue of Cairo it is also safe to state that he would have fled disenchanted back to Octavia, and the Divorce Court later on would have been cleared of a public nuisance. Had Dante seen Beatrice fire a half-brick at the head of a suitor, he would not have written his flower bed every spring. It is again safe to say he would have sent back her notes, her white mouse penwiper, the lava smoking with the "Merry Christmas" painted across the stern, and discontinued that rocky courtship which he subsequently celebrated in a poem called "The Inferno." Had the poet seen a woman given above the average woman is grand, massive, Titanic, incomprehensible. The man who witnesses the feminine moods from the weather side of a high board fence and does not catch wind and heart, hunched and awestricken, has no poetry in his soul. In all she is great, but in the brick-throwing act, she is the greatest. There is a physiological reason for this. It is not her fault that an ambulance wagon has to be rung up after her brick-throwing moods, nor that this kind of disease always comes in a flurry and an upward tendency in the window-glass market. She cannot help aiming at the men and smashing down the usual domestic regimen. The next time her shoulders were not rightly constructed for ball tossing, and in the hurry incident upon laying the citizen she frequently forgets to consider the headbook of bowling, and makes the left hand do all the labor instead of the right, as laid down by the authorities. Nor is she mentally content with a small ball. Many husbands who are not right-minded men at their wives' weakness of mental grasp in not being able to distinguish between a petticoat and a pair of trousers, and a three-base hit. These nice subtleties of the game may be thus lost to her, but it is not her fault. Her gray brain matter is not put in the right place, and she is not built to bring confusion and death to cows.

As observed by all who take the trouble to attend a baseball game, in the interest of science, that the best throwers have very square shoulders, and the shoulder blades are not put in the right place at the neck. In these latter the clavicle tends upward as it leaves the spinal column, a circumstance which allows free play of the hand and arm. Whereas, as seen in a lady's skeleton, the shoulder-blades slope down like a toboggan slide, and overlaps the arm-socket in a manner which prevents her lifting her arm without cracking her shoulder-blade or bursting out a seam in her basque, either of which is calculated to discourage good marksmanship.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.—The social life of San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific, is too popular to permit the survivors of these petty distinctions of caste, which still exist and are strong in more provincial communities. Last evening, for instance, a party of about twenty, including a little party sat down to a feast where professional and social lines were ignored in a manner that would excite astonishment, not to say horror, in such backward places as London and Paris. The host was John L. Sullivan, the renowned pugilist, and among his guests were R. B. Mitchell, a lawyer, and the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, Christopher A. Buckley, the Democratic Dictator of San Francisco and California; Jeremiah Driscoll, Under Sheriff; George Schuch, a capitalist; and Patrick Sheedy, Mr. Sullivan's business manager and confidential adviser. Such another gathering of muscle, brains, money, political dignity and political greatness must be looked for in vain anywhere else on earth. Our glorious climate, the intermingling of many races, the free and equal contact of the most conventional and the most advanced civilization which causes the fair of the commonplace and the conservative to be free of the hands of the ultra admiration of all who like it.—S. F. Post.

For the cure of pain St. Jacobs Oil is unsurpassed. The words say so.

THE STARS ARE IN THE SKY ALL DAY.

The stars are in the sky all day. Each one of us has a star of his own, and every planet that we know. Behind the sun is shining slowly. They sweep the sky from east to west. Venus the fair and Mars the red, Saturn encircled with clear light, or Jupiter with moons of his own. Each knows his path and keeps his track. Not even the wisest astronomer can see From these wide fields of deeper sky Which gleam and flash mysteriously, As if God's outstretched fingers must Have sown them thick with diamond dust. The stars are in the sky all day, but we, Sun-blinded, have no eyes to see. The stars are in the sky all day. But when the sun has gone away, And hovering shadows cloak the west, And call the sleepy birds to rest, And heaven grows softly dim and dun— Into its darkness one by one The stars begin to show their faces. We say still forth, but they were there! There all day long, unseen, unguessed. Climbing the sky from east to west. The angels saw them where they hid, And so, perhaps, the eagles did. Or they can face the sharp sun-ray, Nor wink, nor need to look away. But we blind mortals, gazed from far, And did not see a single star. I wonder if the world is full Of other scenes as beautiful as this. As this sweet starry mystery? Or angels veil themselves in space And make the sun their hiding place? White wings dash as spirits go On heavenly errands to and fro, While we, down-looking, never guess How near our lives they crowd and press? If so, at life's set we may see Into the dusky voids of space, Sweet faces that we used to know. Dear eyes like stars that softly glow, And deem the night more fair than day.—Origin Colquhoun, in the Congregationalist.

Origin of the Deadhead.

"Just mark that D. H.," said General Manager J. W. Schrage, of the Erie Express, the other day as I brought in a package to be sent to New York. "You see you're a deadhead as a newspaper man, and it won't cost you anything." "That doesn't approximate to deadhead, I hope." "No, not at all. A deadhead is another kind of an individual. You know how the term originated. No? You have heard of D. H. Colvin, Chicago?" "Yes, he was Mayor of the town once." "That is the man. He was at the time agent for the United States Express Company, and he used to receive a great number of personal packages which were, of course, free. Well, he got so many of them that the clerks got tired writing on them, 'D. H. Colvin, recd.' and they would just chalk down 'D. H.' Every body around the office knew that that meant it was for D. H. Colvin, and that nothing was to be charged. Finally all free packages came to be marked 'D. H.' and at last some smart chap translated the letters as standing for 'dead head.' It is a very expressive term, too, isn't it?"—Chicago Times-Sun.

Lost Faith in Physicians.

There are innumerable instances where cure has been effected by the use of Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the oldest remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effective than any other medicine. It is a very expressive term, too, isn't it?"—Chicago Times-Sun.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market Street Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery Street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—A Vermont young lady is under arrest for forgery. Six men were fatally injured in a riot in New York. Patti had an ovation in New York on Thursday night. The Woman Suffragists are greatly elated over Mayor Grace's recent action. It is said the Northern Pacific Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Oregon Navigation Company's steamers on Puget Sound. The steamship Beacomfield was sunk opposite Jersey City yesterday by a collision with the tugboat.

FOREIGN.—Rather sensational news comes from Vienna concerning an anti-Russian coalition, and the prospects of a general war. It is rumored that a Queensland steamer has foundered with 140 native laborers. Hampton Court Palace, near London, was burned yesterday. Cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres. Silver in London, 40 1/2-100.

PACIFIC COAST.—Wm. Clark, a teamster, was robbed near Marysville on Thursday of \$83. A child of Andrew Winters was killed near Lone on Wednesday by a railroad train. Minnie R. Lizzie Dunbar, Cleveland and Idaho, were the winning horses at yesterday's San Francisco races. Jo Dye has been convicted of murder in the second degree. The writ of prohibition against declaring Redding the county seat of Shasta, has been dismissed. Wm. Dolan, the murderer of Dr. Hergarten, has been indicted by the San Francisco Grand Jury. There is no truth in the report that Judge Terry had been shot in Stockton. Louis Gerlach died yesterday in Stockton from the effects of a blow received in a fight.

MAINTAIN THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

The State Legislature about to assemble is to be called upon to manifest greater liberality for the State toward that arm of the Government known as the National Guard of California. It must be done, or decadence of the organized militia will follow the refusal. It is to be expected that there will be the usual class of objectors, who believe the companies are sufficiently assisted already, and the usual contemptuous and "witty" men, who will find strength in a sneer and logic in rude jests about "holiday soldiers." But these people should be confronted soberly and squarely with the facts. No thoughtful citizen doubts for a single moment that the organized citizen soldiery of the country is one of the most powerful peace-preserving and property-protecting agencies in our system. Out of 1,000,000 of people, we have in California about 2,500 men who, without fee or reward, enroll themselves for the express purpose of conserving the peace of our communities. They can have nothing to gain by this action. It is unselfish philanthropy. Talk as we may about the pride in shoulder-straps and uniforms, and the strut of brief authority, it remains that but for these citizens who give of their time and strength, we would be without a strong and constant guard to life, property and peace against lawlessness, and the officers of the law would find their task of enforcing the mandates of the people very much more difficult. The organized citizen soldiery was worth all other lawful barriers at Pittsburg a short time ago; it kept the peace in Cincinnati not long since, and saved that city from torch and rapine; it has thrice or oftener preserved San Francisco from riot, outrage and conflagration. Only recently in Illinois the admirable conduct of the National Guard in the "packing district" was the subject of warm commendation all over the land, and the source of lofty pride on the part of the people of Chicago. At East St. Louis last spring they came to the rescue of the officers of the law, who were powerless in the hands of the mob, and for weeks held lawlessness by the throat and finally choked it into submission. In Milwaukee, a little later, they quelled a formidable riot and brought offenders to justice. The fact of their organization, the knowledge of their promptness to answer call, checked the mob spirit in San Francisco last week. In many a city at the East the mere signal for them to come to arms has been the death blow to threatened violence. Everywhere in the Union the fact that they are ready, bearing the arms of the State, to stand for order and the law, and lay down their lives if necessary, is sufficient to cloy Anarchists and rioters, and to drive plotting Socialists to dark retreats. With in two years the National Guard has been called to the rescue on some forty occasions of danger in many sections of the Union, and in every instance has preserved the peace and upheld the majesty of the law. The lawless element that will stone the police and beat a hired body of private guards, respects and fear the National Guard, and only in the height of frenzy will raise a hand against it. Seven hundred guardsmen called suddenly from their homes and places of business in Chicago, wearing the blue uniform of the nation, faced a mob 20,000 strong in Chicago a few days ago, drove it back and dispersed it without firing a shot. Indeed, the dispatches read: "The rioters respected the troops and refused to resist them." Why? Because they knew that behind those determined young men who obey orders implicitly, was the authority of the great State of Illinois they represented, and behind it still, the greater authority and power of the United States of America, whose blue they wore. It was the National Guardsmen who were first to resist the rebellion in the civil war; among the first to cross the border in the war that stripped Mexico of that fair possession—California. They are the first to respond to all calls to arms, and the whole record of the great organization discloses no period in which in time of real danger they have failed a State of the

Union. If they never do more than give their hours to drill and parade they are worth to the State, in their organized capacity, far more the cost of the maintenance of the Guard. It was the command of a patriot whose memory is revered above all others, that a well-disciplined militia be maintained, if we would preserve our liberties. Let us heed it, and give to the National Guard of California sufficient means to put the organization beyond the probability of disorganization, and above poverty of existence. Of all departments of the Government we can least afford to starve this.

THE TILDEN WILL CASE.

Governor Tilden was a man of broad ability, a lawyer of great acumen. One would have felt perfectly safe, in disposing of his property, to have had the advice of Mr. Tilden, or his attorneyship in the preparation of one's last will and testament. Yet Governor Tilden could not, or did not, construct his own will so as to prevent its possible destruction by contestants. And this is all the more remarkable from the fact that the best lawyers of New York declare the law point upon which it may go to ruin to be a well-settled principle of the law.

Mr. Tilden gave, by will, the great bulk of his property to trustees, who are directed to build and endow a library and an educational institution in the city of New York. This is a specific direction, and the details are clearly provided, so that the trustees cannot go wrong in the matter. But in his extreme caution Mr. Tilden provided also that if the trustees shall deem it inexpedient to apply the property, or any part of it, to the said institution, they may use it for such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in their judgment will render the fund "most widely and substantially beneficial to the interests of mankind."

The lay mind may at first see no defect in such a provision. Surely a man may devise property to another, to be used with certain general ends in view, but in detail according to the best judgment of the agent. It is, however, true that a dead man cannot have an agent with discretionary powers—an attorney in fact. The principal being dead, no decree of his can, in the hands of an executing agent, go beyond the specific direction. It is a very different case where one gives his property absolutely to a trustee, who may, if he chooses, use the property for purposes consonant with the wishes of the testator.

A great deal may be left to the discretion of the agent by will, but not everything. The New York *Herald* cites a very recent case where the Court of Appeals said: "This Court is not likely to agree that a devise may become the mere equivalent of a general power of attorney." In another case, the same Court confirmed a will directing the trustees to distribute the estate among Roman Catholic schools, charities or churches, because, as the Court said, "the class of beneficiaries was specially designated and confined to the limits of a single city and to a single religious denomination."

But where a will directed \$150,000 to be distributed among such charitable institutions as the trustees might select, the Court of Appeals said: "It is a well-settled rule that where a gift to a charitable use is so indefinite as to be incapable of being executed by a judicial decree the trust must fail."

And this, because in such a case no Court can enforce the trust, and heirs are protected by the law against the disposal of property in which they have a possible interest, in a manner that takes it without the power of the Courts of law to correct, or enforce, the trust.

Now, under Mr. Tilden's will, it would seem that there can be no review of the judgment of the trustees, should they deem it "inexpedient" to apply the fund as at first directed. So, it would seem, so far as any trusteeship created by it is concerned, is that impossible thing, a dead man's power of attorney, for, as the Court of Appeals of New York said as late as in 1884: "A testator clearly would not be authorized to make a bequest empowering his trustees to select institutions embracing the whole civilized world, or even within the limits of the United States."

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE PRESS.

President Cleveland "has a grudge" against newspapers. They have made very free with his domestic affairs; un-commonly so. They have roused his anger because of some unjust strictures upon public men. But why was it necessary to drag this subject to the front at the Harvard anniversary celebration, as Mr. Cleveland did? The newspaper is a human institution, and liable to err. Some of the representatives of journalism are unscrupulous, and have disgraced it by their libels and their Paul Pry practices. Some of them are conscientious, and lie amazingly. But President Cleveland was not justified because of that fact, in assailing the press generally. If the newspapers lie about him, he, knowing the motives that actuate him, can afford to wait for the truth to justify him and recoil upon whoever is guilty. All other Presidents have suffered from the shafts of the press, but Mr. Cleveland is the first to confess the hurt, by publicly retaliating vituperatively. It would better have been borne with the dignity of his high office, to have repressed the desire to rap the press over the knuckles. He has no need to fear the press if he is conscious of his own rectitude. In his Harvard speech Mr. Cleveland said:

No public officer should desire to check the free freedom of criticism as to his acts, but every right-thinking man must concede that the President of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen. This trait of our national character would not encourage, if its extent and tendency were fully appreciated, the silly, mean and cowardly lies that every day are found in the columns of certain newspapers, which violate every instinct of American manliness, and in ghastly glare desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer which makes their President altogether selfish, scheming, and untrustworthy. In the contrary, the solemn duties which confront him lead to a sober sense of responsibility; the trust of the American people and an appreciation of their mission among the nations of the earth should make him a patriotic man, and the humble and lowly and needy and afflicted in every corner of the land cannot fail to quicken within him every kind impulse and tender sentiment.

All this is true enough; no fair-minded man will take exception to it, but it is not the time, nor the place, nor was the

President of the United States the person to say it. Between its very truthful lines is to be read the resentment and chagrin of the President, the disclosure of which cannot tend to exalt him in the eyes of the people. He was the guest of one of the chief houses of learning in the nation; the thought of the hour was far away from newspapers, Presidents and criticisms, and bounded only by educational and literary surroundings. The right thing to say is spoiled by its virtue when uttered in the wrong place and by the wrong person. There is a "ghoulish" press, fortunately limited in number and the scope of its influence, but denunciation of it on Harvard Day and by the chief guest of the occasion, was a grievous mistake.

TRIUMPH OF OUR RAISIN GROWERS.

An Associated Press dispatch this morning from New York, quotes the *Commercial Bulletin* as saying that the reception of recent shipments from California in that city of California cured raisins was very cordial, and that the commission men are much pleased with the quality of the fruit. It is added that it is there considered this is really the first year for the placing of a desirable quality of raisins from this section. This is a little surprising, since we have shipped raisins of excellent quality to the East for a number of years, and for a long time "London Layers" of California in several of the Eastern markets have enjoyed the reputation of being as good as very much of the best of foreign import. The *Bulletin* is reported as saying, however, that in past years our endeavor to make progress without experience led to placing upon the New York market of inferior goods, when compared with those of Spanish growth. And this was so damaging to California that many people regarded the raisins of this State as unfit for that market, the odor, appearance and taste being especially the objects of severe criticism. It must be that some California growers have heretofore placed upon the New York market inferior grades, poorly selected and negligently packed. In popularizing raisins in a market, the grower must remember that a very great deal depends upon the appearance. We have known more juicy, sweeter, finer and in every way more palatable, small, dark-skinned raisins to be rejected by buyers, in favor of the more attractive, large, blue, fat and handsomely-appearing raisin, though far inferior to the former in tooth-someness—such is the effect of appearance and packing. The *Bulletin* says that it is evident our growers and shippers have taken greater pains, and have employed improved methods of curing and packing, with the result of introducing a class of goods that has become a serious menace to the future importation of Spanish raisins. When that journal adds, however, that all that now remains for us to put our product upon a par with the imported article, is "a ripe soil," California growers are in the dark as to what meaning is intended. For, so far as soil is concerned, California yields the palm to no other for its adaptability to raising-grape growing, "atop" of which is a climate of a character so favorable that we esteem it unsurpassed in all essential points. However, it is gratifying to learn that the shipments from California to New York for this season have removed all material objections to our product in that market. The news should stimulate our growers to renewed exertions to select and pack with an eye single to the Eastern demand. No doubt there has been carelessness in both selection and packing; in fact, there has been, we fear, but little of the former in very many cases. The fruit will be graded more circumspectly from season to season, until the California raisin will not only rank with but excel the best of foreign export. There is now apparent no reason why this should not be so. With soils that may be selected, than which there are no better, and ample in area, we have the additional advantage in the interior valleys and foothills of that dryness of atmosphere that renders it more fit for curing processes and for packing to the very best advantage. In fact, the raisin industry of California is but upon the threshold of its possibilities.

When the police of London on Lord Mayor's day ordered the West End shopkeepers to put up their shutters and close their doors as the procession passed, they confessed their fear of failure to preserve the public peace. A senseless ceremony was to take place that involved much delay, and more of gaudy display. It was to be observed for traditional reasons, not to meet any governmental regulation or public need. It was calculated to invite assault from the vicious and discontented—hence the timorous fears of the populace. London was spared a riot by extraordinary precautions taken by the local government; but it remains that the Lord Mayor's show has become a menace to life and property in London. The Socialists and Anarchists were held in check by the military and police forces; but would it not have been better to have abandoned the procession, as must be done some day? Is there any need to provoke the dangerous classes to violence? Would it have been, after all, any confession of fear, and a concession to the mob spirit, to have abandoned that which has, in this day, lost its original value and meaning? We think not. Socialism is to be combated, crushed out; it is best to do it by inviting it to assault?

MR. CLEVELAND being pushed into a corner by the fact that a member of his Cabinet has taken active part in political campaigning, has disapproved the suspension of United States District Attorney Benton for making political speeches in Missouri. The President now explains that his letter in July was not intended to prevent Federal officials from taking a "mild" part in campaigns. This lets the bars clear down. For who shall determine the difference between a mild and wild political speech; the distinction between a weak and a strong effort; the rhetorical and logical boundary between that which is effective with one class of voters and ineffective with another? Surely, the President does not propose to have all the speeches made by the "brigade" photographed and reported, that he may read the judgment of hearers. For if the "ou," who desires the place of an "in," com-

plaints of a speech by the latter as too strong, the incumbent will always be able to produce a cloud of witnesses that it was "a no-account talk, anyhow." And then, not every one sees that if only the effective, forcible and vigorous Democratic barn stormers are to keep silence, "precious few" will be tongue-tied by the President's interpretation of his own order?

WHAT, asks the *Oakland Tribune*, will California exhibit at the American Exhibition in London next year? Precisely, what? Dried and preserved fruits, of course. But is it impossible to make some exhibits of green and ripe fruits? It is time, certainly, that the matter should have attention. There will be present at London an opportunity for California that she cannot afford to neglect. We are by no means of those who look upon legislation as the great remedy for all ills, or as the chief means of attaining given ends for the prosperity of the State. But it is wise expenditure on the part of the Legislature to appropriate \$25,000 to advertise California in the eyes of the Grand Army visitors, why will it not be even a better investment for the Legislature to set apart a small sum to insure a good exhibition of California products at the American Exhibition in London?

SAYS the *Examiner*: "The most lone some man in America will be the solitary Republican in the Georgia State Senate when it convenes in January." But he ought to be the proudest man in America. He represents the protest of the nation against the solidity of the South under the lash of the Democratic party. He will represent tolerance, political freedom and the advance of thought. His isolation will make him one of the most interesting figures in the history of the legislative year, and will suggest more forcibly to all the people the danger of undivided political control, than all the party sermons that have been preached in the decade.

The Stockton Independent warmly commends the proposed Citrus Fair to be held in this city, and sees in it the means for intelligently and widely disseminating the truth about the climatic advantages and soil capacity of Central and northern California. It adds: "The people of Central and northern California cannot fail to commend very highly the energetic Sacramentoans for their progressive spirit and enterprise."

It is gratifying to know that the Fruit Growers' Convention, which closed its long session in this city yesterday, proved of great interest and profit to all concerned. The deliberations of the growers resulted in the spread of much important information, the exchange of valuable experiences and a closer agreement as to the true policy to be pursued in reaching fruit markets, than had before been attained.

The commercial body that looks after trade interests in San Jose, has entered upon the scheme of advertising the Santa Clara valley abroad. That is right action. A little energy of this kind in every community would speedily result in the realization of the chief desire of the people, the close settling of the vacant lands of the State, and the development of all our resources.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

Taking the Place of the Foreign Article in the East.

NEW YORK, November 19th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The season has opened for California raisins, and supplies are coming to hand quite freely. Growers, packers and commission men have certainly good reason to be satisfied with the quantity of fruit and its reception by the Eastern trade. This is really the first year for the placing of a desirable quality of goods from that section of the country before the public. In past years the endeavors to make progress without experience, led to the placing of inferior grades of goods, as compared with those of Spanish growth. With many people the California product was regarded as unfit for this market, for its appearance, odor and taste being severely commented upon, and articles classed as of no comparison with imported goods. Greater pains and improved methods for curing have been introduced, and the result has been the introduction of a class of goods that is a serious threat to the future importation of Spanish fruit. The packing is done in a manner that reflects credit, and all that now remains to place the fruit upon a par with that imported, is a ripe soil. The receipts of the season thus far include 27,000 boxes, which have been for use in this market, 12,000 boxes for Boston, 2,000 boxes for Baltimore, 3,000 boxes for Philadelphia, and 1,000 boxes for Dover, Delaware.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Richard D. Mowry, a poultry dealer, has filed a petition in insolvency. He owes \$1,650 and his assets are about \$300.

Pong Ah Sing, condemned for the murder of a Chinese woman about four years ago, was hanged at 12:08 P. M. yesterday. He appeared the best of health. The "Copies" of the Paper-Carnival are alive and well. The little fellow who died was the brother of Milton Smith and not the child himself.

It is understood that, next to challenging the legality of the Grand Jury, the plea of insanity will be put forth in the defense of Goldensohn, the slayer of the girl, Mamie Kelly.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have offered a reward for the arrest and delivery of Bank to Hume at any prison in the Union, and 25 per cent. of all moneys recovered from the ascender and turned over to the express company.

A handsome gold nugget is on exhibition at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank. It weighs 35 pounds and is worth \$6,000. The owners are Hayes & Steelman, of Sierra City, Sierra county.

The trial of the case of Sarah J. Walker vs. the California Powder Company, brought to recover \$25,000 damages for the death of plaintiff's husband by an explosion, resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Charles J. Bishop, the promising and clever son of C. B. Bishop, the comedian, died in New York on Monday last of typhoid fever. He was the only child of the popular actor, and he had many friends in San Francisco.

The schooner Volante, stranded on the beach below Hueneue, has not yet been moved from her position. The steamer Zenobia will go to the assistance of the tug to-day. The vessel is in an upright condition and nearly dry at low water. No untimely loss of life is feared. The crew are camping in tents near by.

A couple of sportsmen from Benicia barracks went into the tules last Monday after wild hogs. Game was plenty, and in a short time twelve fat porkers lay cold in death. But about this time the owner of the animals, which were not wild hogs at all, put in an appearance, and it cost the unlucky sportsmen a good deal to settle affairs.

IT WILL PAY all our readers to peruse very carefully, the article elsewhere copied from the *San Francisco Chronicle*, about that dispassionate paper, and reproduced herein because it is of very great value to everyone, containing some important scientific facts very plainly put.

It has been said that anything which makes a woman stronger will make her more beautiful.

PACIFIC COAST.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN YUBA COUNTY.

Child Killed by a Railroad—Blood-Horse Races—Murderer Dolan Indicted—Shasta County Seat.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Yesterday's Blood-Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—The extra day of the Blood-Horse meeting brought out a fair attendance. The weather and track were fine. The first race, for a purse, five-eighths of a mile, Minnie R. won by a head, dead heat between Tom Atchison and Bertie R. for second place. Time, 1:01 1/2. There were only six starters, the balance being drawn.

The second race, handicap, one mile and one-eighth, brought out only four starters. Birdcatcher was left at the post. Collier led at the start, Eddie Dunbar second, Argo third. This order was maintained till the stretch was reached, when Dunbar assumed the lead and won easily by four lengths, Collier second, Argo third. Time, 1:29.

In the third race, handicap, seven-eighths of a mile, Cleveland got off first and kept the lead to the finish, winning by a length and a half, Nielson second, Bonita third. Time, 1:28.

In the fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, they all got a fair start except Estrella, who was four lengths behind. Bertie R. and Black Pilot made the running, but gave way at the last furlong to Idalee Cotton, who won by a length, Estrella second, Bertie R. third. Time, 1:14 1/2. Only five started.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—The entries for to-morrow's races, the last day, are: Vernal stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter—Gunn, Leda, May Blossom, Miss Courtney, each 115 pounds.

Purse for two-year-olds, seven-eighths of a mile—C. H. Todd 115 pounds, Voltigeur 115, Grisette 110, Narcota 110, Safe Ban 115, Miss Ford 112.

Purse, handicap, for all ages, one mile—Laura Gardner 112 pounds, Valido 100, Tom Atchison 95, Leap Year 80, Thad. Holston 103, Grover Cleveland 106, Adeine 100.

Extra race, seven-eighths of a mile, handicap—Nielson, Laura Gardner, Grover Cleveland, Narcota, Adeine, Dynamite, Argo, Safe Ban, Voltigeur, Minnie R., Bertie R., Black Pilot, Tom Atchison, Echo, Lizzie Dunbar, Estrella, Bonito, Loreda, Birdcatcher, Leda and Valido. [Weights announced to-morrow.]

Del Rio stakes, for all ages, two miles and one-eighth—Binnette 117 pounds, Gunn 107, Moonlight 102, Volante 123, Mollie McCarthy's last 107, Monte Cristo 105, John A. 120.

Another Murderer Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—At the inquest to-day on the body of the murdered Dr. E. H. Hergarten, W. M. Conklin and others gave their evidence in substance the same as published yesterday. Detective Hogan said that Dolan said to him when arrested, "I shot the doctor. I shot him to kill him, and if he ain't dead I hope he will die." Dolan was under the influence of liquor at the time. Witnesses testified that there was no knife or weapon of any kind found deceased.

The jury returned a verdict in accord with the facts as stated, and charged William Dolan "with the crime of cold-blooded murder."

Look Out for Rain.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—The weather indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 4 A. M. November 20th, for California, are: Fair weather, followed on Saturday evening by showers from San Francisco northward.

Action Against Gray.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—Suit has been commenced on behalf of the State against John S. Gray, Donald McLennan, W. J. Somers, C. W. Crocker and J. F. Kennedy for the sum of \$50,000. The complaint alleges that Gray, while acting as Secretary of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, appropriated that sum of State moneys, judgment being rendered against him and his co-defendants, who were sureties on his bond for the sum of \$10,000 each.

Curtis a Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—The United States Grand Jury to-day indicted James W. Witham and R. J. Whitford, of San Diego, for perjury in connection with the charge of fraudulently procuring pensions for Charles Curtis and his wife, and Roger Charles Tibborne. The charge is that they made affidavits in San Diego, Cal., to the effect that they had known Curtis in New York in 1865, and that at that time Curtis was minus four fingers of his right hand. It is alleged that Witham and Whitford were not in New York in 1865, and the testimony of Dr. L. C. Lane is produced to establish the fact that he amputated Curtis' fingers in 1867, they having been crushed while moving a house.

Bedding Gets the Postman.

EMERYVILLE, November 19th.—Jackson Hatch, for petitioner, John V. Scott, made an able ingenious argument to-day, sustaining the writ prohibiting the Board of Supervisors from declaring the vote for Bedding as the county seat. Hon. Clay W. Taylor, answering for the Board of Supervisors, made a most able and exhaustive argument to dismiss the writ. Judge Aaron Bell rendered a decision dismissing the writ. The restraining order and writ of review from the Superior Court of Tehama county is still in force and will be heard December 13th in that Court.

Highway Robbery in Yuba.

MARYSVILLE, November 19th.—When within two miles of this city last evening, on the Campdownville road, a teamster named Wm. Clark was stopped by two unmasked highwaymen and relieved of \$83 in gold coin. Clark had a good look at the robbers and can identify them, but they have not yet been apprehended.

A Mysterious Homicide.

STOCKTON, November 19th.—Louis Gerlach, a young man engaged in the draying business, had a quarrel three weeks ago, in which he was the victor. He was struck on the head with a bottle, and died to-day. George Hess, formerly of San Francisco, is arrested and supposed to be the party who struck Gerlach. Hess stands well, and is believed to have acted in self-defense, if he is the party. There were no witnesses to the trouble.

Judge Terry All Right.

STOCKTON, November 19th.—There is no truth in the report about Judge Terry being shot. He is here attending to business, and has no trouble with anybody.

A Child's Violent Death.

JOSE, November 19th.—Yesterday afternoon the train on the Amador Branch Railroad, while crossing the farm of Andrew Jones, had the misfortune to strike a child of Mr. Winters, killing it instantly. The child had wandered from the house, which was 200 yards away, and was hidden from the view of the engineer. He was about a year and a half old.

A Just Verdict.

SAN BERNARDINO, November 19th.—The jury in the case of Jo. Dye, after being out three days, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Everybody pronounces it a just verdict.

Body Identified.

LOS ANGELES, November 19th.—The inquest on the body of the man found dead near Hallona Lake disclosed the fact that his name was H. M. Avard. He was formerly editor of the *Emerald*, Neb. Union. He died of heart disease.

NEVADA.

Probably He Forgot It.

CARSON, November 19th.—Considerable indignation is felt here to-day because of the failure of Garrard, the Superintendent of the Mint, to display the flag at half-mast out of respect for the late ex-President Arthur.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

Garland Stoves Ranges

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